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we will not return rejected communications A.i letters, communications, or anything else i letters, cotamenications, or anything else for the Appear, should be addressed GALLAWAY& KEATING, M.C. GALLAWAY, 282 Second street, Memphis, Tenr

WEDNESDAY, : : JUNE 7, 1876

TAXATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES We give below tables which show the rate of taxation in the various States of the Union. The first table shows the average of the whole taxation, including the State, county and municipal tax s. In Tennessee the entire taxation is six dollars and seventy-nine cents upon the one thousand (one thousand dollars) of property (true value). In the commercial cities of Memphis and Nashville the rate is more, but we give the average rate over the whole State. and this is done in all the States.

TAXATION-STATE AND LOCAL-UPON EACH \$1000 (TRUE VALUE) OF PROP-

ESPLIE,				
Nevada	25	341	Maryland	
Louislaus	21	85	Hitpois 10	ĺ
Arkanens	18	25	Georgia	
Mississippi			Kentacky 9	
Maine			Vermont 9	ĺ
Nebraska	14	NI.	West Virginia 9	ĺ
Alsbama			North Carolina 9	
Kansa			Indiana 8	
South Carolina			new Jersey 7	
New Hampspire.			Connecticat 7	l
Iowa			Wisconsip 7	ĺ
California			Michigao 7	
Mesenchusetts			N. W YORK 7	ĺ
Minnesota			Bhode Island 7	ĺ
O egon			Tex 95	ĺ
Virginia			TENNESSEE	
Whent do		2		
Florida			Delaware 1	
Missouri		82	DOLL M. B. C. D	
Ohlo	-	-	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
TATAL STATES ASSESSED.		Davies.	valuant State tax	ä

We now give the rate of State taxstion in each of the States as prepared and pub ished by M. T. Williamson in a

pamphlet issued i	in 1874:	
Arkausas 1 California 1 Fiorida 1	50 Nebraska 1 21 Nevada 1 40 New York 5 10 Ohio 6 11 South Carolina 1	市场记载建筑市场的

Maine 50 Tensesee 40 man's wants." This being done, you any excess of the present authorThere may have been some charges since that time. In Mississippi it is now that have been hovering over the centers. Thus, for example, the amount sixty-five cents, and in Alabama It is land for so long a time will commence of lawful money reserve (in addition to seventy-five cents. In Mississippi the and rapidly clear away, and soon the the excess of national bank no es) held countles, we learn, pay the expenses of criminal prosecutions, and in Tennessee the State pays them. If the State | that you desire that greenbacks may be one hundred millions in excess of the rehad to pay for criminal prosecutions the issued by the government in such quanrate in Mississippi would be much above sixty-five cents. The agricultural proexaminated in 1670, to \$86,472,807; while it is not proposed by any one to collect over \$2,000,000 of taxes, or only one forty-third of the antendering to the creditors that prevail in order to absorb it. The great must value of farm products, and when which has cost the debters little or no mass of our people at present have trataxes, or only one forty-third of the anwe remember that a large portion of this \$2,000,000 is to be collected on city. properly and on privileges, the tax on farm; will only amount to one-eighty-parted with. I have no doubt that to deemable legal-tender paper are fluctu-sixth of the value of farm products, many debtors the "dark and gloomy ating and hocus-poons prices, because Kentucky, a neighboring State, very similar to Tennesse, and which has no State debt, collected in 1873 \$2,016,474, and had only \$87,477,374 of farm products in 1870. Facts like these conclusively prove that all the clamer about will prove that all the clamor about high taxes in Tennessee is without foundation, and intended to subserve a political purpose.

Would they not be able to fully appraint wig wag, as at present. It is, therefore, not more legal-tender notes that you can't brother your wagon, and see if you can't Irredeemable legal-tender paper can atpolitical purpose.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The Knexville Chronicle comments on the Nashville dispatches to the AP-PEAL on Thursday last, as follows: A special dispatch from Nashville to the Memphis APPEAL pretends to have discovered that there is a secret understanding in this State between repudiationists and Republicans, whereby a surion is to be made in the coming elections. We do not know what informall in the correspondent of the APPEAL has upon which he basis this absurd conclusion. If he has any information at all, it is erroneous, and we are surprised that the APPEAL should give It credence, after the action of the Republican convention recently held at Nashvilla. No such combination is thought of by any man of ordinary common serse. No such arrangement could be made. A proposition to mix oil with water would just be as rational. A Republican has no affiliation with and no sympathy for a man and party that is Republican party is the sustenance and protection of the public faith and credit. for ourselves we will support no man for a public office, from governor down, who favors repudiation. As between an honest Democrat, who is in favor of sustaining the credit of the State to the fullest extent, and a man who falsely claims to be a Republican but who is in favor of repudiation, we will support the former. The idea of a Republican being a repudiationist is too absurd to be be-

the fiat of the government to the liquidation of debts in an arbitrary manner? Why not equally compel the owners of tangible, visible property to part with it Governor Brownlow is no doubt honto people who are poor and need it, or est in these opinions, but his confidence sell it for legal-tender notes at the prices in his party is misplaced, as he will dis- which would be accepted if gold were offered in exchange, or part with their cover during the next two months. The Republicans hate the Democratic party property without receiving anything in return, and consider that they are commore than they love the reputation of pensated by the decree of the govern-Tennessee, and many of them will comment? But the exercise of arbitrary bine with the repudiators to defeat the power is always dangerous, and, when once entered upon, is liable to be carried Democratic party. Indeed such negotistions are now going on in this county He, who would repudia'e a debt, cannot to dangerously logical consequences. between the low tox men and the Re- be relied on to me ke any romantic dispublicans. The contracting parties are tinctions between debts or the titles to dally caucussing, and it is reported that | property which they represent and the they have agreed on candidates for sher-iff and criminal court judge, and that properly itself. If it is proposed to ap-propriate debts—titles to property—due me, or any portion of them, without there is a hitch as to who shall be put compensation, what more natural and forward as caudidates for the other of- fair that I, in turn, who have been renfices. The prime movers in the combination are Independents, and propose tion, saw-mill included, without comto use only repudiating Democrats as pensation, or on the basis of partial comcandidates for the August election, and then in turn the repudiating Democrats are to vote the Espablican ticke: for congress and the legislature. While there are many Republicans in Shelby county ready to join the low-tax party county ready to join the low-tax party often overlocked: That if the legal-tender note description of the Republican porty in this county will stand by the platform adopted at Nashville and vote against any candidate for any office who lent to it, reduced texaction. The Demic crate of Tennessees may rely on one torate of Tennessees may rely on one thing, and that is opposition in some shale, and they must prepare to defeat it.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. made available for the purchase of property at legally enacted prices. In property at legally enacted prices. In France, during the period of the assig-Hon. David A. Wells's Reply to Colone! Enoch Ensley's Pamphlet Entitled "Contraction and Infintion Contrasted." rom the Cincinnati Commercial, ist. The following letter, a ldressed by David A. Weils to Colonel Eusch Ensley, a prominent citizen of Memphis, Tennemes, has been handed us for publication. It was called forth by a letter from Colonel Eneley to Mr. Wells, origment. This was a uniform and legical nally published in the Nashville Amer-

ity can be restored by some better meth-

of the currency question, in which the

tors.-Ed. Com.

ogy, proceed to do so.

ECONOMY IN WICKEDNESS.

for another debt.

OF LEGAL-TENDER.

application of a fist currency. what widely circulated in pamphlet form under the title "Contraction and Inflaion Contrasted," in which a further isuance of greenbacks (legal-tender), or very small part of the distress which is alleged as existing at the south. The t the very least an entire abandonment mass of the people, who have no properly, can only acquire properly and credits by labor and economy; or by robbing other people of their property of the contraction policy advocated by Mr. Wells, was demanded as something brolutely essential to the indusrial resuscitation and future deelopment of the western and southand credit directly, or by taking advanern sections of the country. Mr. Wells tage of an arbitrary decree of the gov-disposed of his assumption, his analysis ment (legal-tender), in which latter case and clear exhibit (we think, for the first time,) of the influence of causes (which are natural, and which legislation can it is the government that primarily plays the part of the highwayman. But are natural, and which legislation can gains accruing by violations of the Lot control,) in forcing a contraction of rights of creditors, are fleeting and tranthe present volume of currency, and essient. As we'l curse a country with ecially his demonstration of the close famine and pestilence as with a policy relationship between the opponents of which renders either credits or property specie payments and repudiators and insecure.* And the cause of our presinsecure." And the cause of our presnemies of the government, we coment figancial and industrial depression mend to the careful perusal and consid-ration, not only of the gentleman to whom to whom the letter is addressed, of property and of creditors. of property and of creditors. but to all others-north, east, south and

Where do you expect to find perple who will lend capital, if arbitrary power can intervene to diminish or discharge west-whe think that national prosperod than of hard work and economy, and the obligations thereby created by an increase of legal tender, as advocated by you, for the purpose of depreciating the value of debts; or what is the same thing, allowing those who have borrowthat a good way of securing credit and capital for the future is to destroy existing credit by defrauding present cred-Nonwich, Conn., May 28, 1876. To Colonel Enoch Ensley, Memphis, Tennesed to return something different from what they have contracted to return? Who will accumulate the products of DEAR SIR-In the Nashville Dathy h's labor, if it is subject to be token by American of March 10, 1876, you prepurchasers at prices established by the caprice of a government? Furthermore, eent, in the form of a letter addressed to me, what purpor s to be a southern view if this you may be sure, that merchants and manufacturers who have in the past policy of the withdrawal and destrucheld, or have produced, large stocks of on of the greenbacks (legal-tender, irgoods at high legal-tender prices, and have suffered severe losses by the deredeemable paper) is condemned as cer-tain to prove injurious to the industrial interests of the whole country, and more particularly of the couth; and the cline or fluctuations of such prices, are not going to reinvest and hold stocks of any kind of commodities more than sufdoption of an exactly opposite policyficient to meet the most pressing depar-is advocated, as certain to be atmand of the hour, except at extremely low old gold prices. And thus the industry of the country is actually being parsended with exactly opposite results, or in lustrial prosperity. I have not hith-erto answered this letter, because it alyz d by the fear of the fluctuating prices, which inevitably have resulted seems to me that sufficient has already (and always will result) from the mainbeen offered in the way of fact and artenance and use of an irredeemable pagument to satisfy any man who was unper money. able to come to the truth naturally that

THE LAW OF LIMITATION AND USE OF permanent prosperity cannot be attained on the part of either a nation or individual which uses fa's standards or IRREDEEMABLE PAPER. The extent to which an irredesmable value, or fails to a rupulously observe its paper money can be kept in active cir-culation is dependent upon the extent of pledges or promises; tut as you demand of me, publicly and privately, that I shall reply, I will, without further apolthe credulity of the people in high prices. When people fail to have confidence in high prices, or in prices higher than normal gold prices, the volume of cur-WHAT IS CLAIMED THE SOUTH AND WEST NEEDS.
You state that the people in the south try will diminish down to the normal volume of a coin circulation, or of a curare in debt; that they are unable to pay rency redeemable on demand in coin. their debts; and, therefore, you claim This is the natural law; and you, Mr. that it is expedient, on humanitarian as Ensley, and Mr. William Allen, and those who are with you, have got to subwell as on economic grounds, that such a national policy shall be adopted in respect to the issue of currency as will en- mit to it, whether you will or no. Look nable debtors to be relieved in all, or about you and see what is going on at part, from the obligations they are under of paying these debts. The exact method of this relief you propose shall ventions for the repeal of the resumpbe "by the issuance of more legal-tender | tion ac". Public opinion, in establishing notes, in order to impair confidence in low prices for commodities or for propthem to such an extent as to cause the erry generally, is making at the same owners of them to desire to excharge time a demand for a comparative-

them for other kinds of property or ly small volume of currency, and supshine of happiness and content will by the national banks alone (May 11th) pervade the whole country." All of was two hundred and one million two which translated into plain English is, hundred thousand dollars; or more than serve required by law. If it is asked tities as to render them (as happened why this excess is not used-especially under like circumstances with the con- when it can be borrowed on good coliattinental currency; nearly or quite values, and that then by virus of the legal-tender quality made inherent in only answer is, that public credulty them by the flat of the government, does not any longer accept or tolerate the debtors may discharge their debts by high prices which it is necessary should does not any longer accept or tolerate the which has cost the debters little or no mass of our people at present have tra-effort to obtain, and which, except for ditional ideas of gold prices, and considthe force of arbitrary law, would not be | er it hazardous (as it really is) to puraccepted by the creditors as a fair con- chase or hold any property at higher sideration for the property previously rates. The prices resulting from irrecloud of distress" would, under such cir- this currency is fluctuating and does not cums ances, rapidly clear away, for represent in any sense a product of there is nothing more disagreeable to a labor. No person of sound mind can certain class of minds than to take and | have confidence in the stability of such use your neighbor's property, and then prices; for if the Simon, which our present to be able to return it. But how ent currency typifies, can say up at one would it be with the poor creditors? time, he can say down at another, or keep him quiet," said a father, whose tain to no circulation in a community equanimity was much disturbed by the where public opinion rejects it, and cau only be brought into circulation when persistent brawling of one of the minor memoers of his family. "All right, father," said Tom; "but if I do, what unnaturally high prices,—i. c., prices above gold prices—spected to use and absorb it. in Texas, California, Coloraare you gring to give me to keep me do, New Mexico, Arizons, Nevads, Or-egon and Washington Territory irredeemable legal-tender paper fails to But, jesting aside, I would, in respect obtain circu'ation for want of public

to your proposition, say, first, that it is only a relief from debt by the arbitrary credulity to maintain it; and the prices which such paper generates are action of the government that the south unknown there. And what is true of all these places in respect and west require, it is desirable to proceed to its accomplishment in the most to legal-tender prices is rapidly becoming true of all the other sections direct and effective method. The times require economy! Let us, therefore, strive to be economical when we proof the Union. Say what you will, people do not believe in such prices. pose to practice wickedness (repudiaman nature asserts itself in the most tion), as in all other things. Let us, inrampant inflationist. His credulity has stead of wasting more good it k and paseen dissipated, and he believes only in per and labor in printing and issuing more legal-tender notes, adopt the cheaper and more effective method of gold prices, for he refuses to buy com medities, except at such prices. Do you know any one, I would ask, in Tennesgovernment decree or fist, authorizing see or Ohio, so in love with a large volthe repudiat on of all private debts, or ume of irredeemable paper that he will try to maintain the conditions of its the scaling them down to the degree that may be deemed expedient. For it active employment by offering to pay must always be borne in mind, if we are One of the cardinal principals of the little engraved pieces of paper that conlittle engraved pieces of paper that concredulity in the reign of high prices is stitutes the legal-tender, but the fist or daily diminishing, and, for this want of arbitrary decree of the government that inheres in them, and compels the cred- credulity, it is not improbable that prices may decline by the effect of natural laws itor, against his will, to receive one debt following financial revulsions, even white the legal tender is unredeemed by THE TRUE AND EQUITABLE FUNCTON the government, to a point below the specie line, and the people--e pecially Again, if humanitarian considerations the debtor classes-will yet clamor for are to be determinative, why confine specie re umption as a means of raising

prices. At all events, nothing less than the gold prices contingent on contraction and resumption will ever restore confidence and again put the wheels of industry in full motion. The donkey which, supplied with green goggles, was fed upon shavings, is dead; and the surviving donk-ys, having been apprised of the fate of their comrades, have gone back on the shavings, and demand the genuine grass. No debtor will continue to be an advocate of frredeemable paper money when it ceases to be an instrumentality for defrauding his creditorsthat is, when he can use it to no greater advantage in paying his debts than gold SPECIE RESUMPTION LOYALTY TO THE

SUMPTION DISLOYALTY! But there are other questions of more ey that ought or can be kept in circulation involved in the consideration of this subject. Fidelity to national honor, loyalty to the government, and the plighted faith of debtors to creditors, all require that the legal-tender notes

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION TO RE-

nate, the government was consistent in this respect; for the assignate were not 1879. It is also a well-settled principle only made legal tender for the payment of law that all obligations not of all debts, but also for the purchase of made payable at a designate it made payable on demand. Now, lished maximum prices; or in other all the laws in existence, when a conlished maximum prices; or in other all the laws in existence, when a con-words, the assign ats were made to scale tract is made, extend into and forms a TRADE-words, the assign ats were made to scale tract is made, extend into and forms a TRADE-TASH. or repudiate bredit titles and fee-simple | part of it, and there laws, to which reftitles alike. Those who refused to sell erence has been made, and the pledges at legal prices, or refused to bring their which they contain, have entered into produce to market, were declared public and have for ned a part of every conenem'e, and as such suffered punish- tract that has been suce made, with as much force as though they were actually written in such contract. Every debtor, therefore, has promised to pay by continuity or circuity of obligation in coin; for he has promised to pay in law-S. aling of the debts will relieve but a ful money, and his government has promised to pay the lawful money in coin. Every debtor, therefore, has promised to pay, at least indirectly, in colu. Do you now, Mr. Enoch Eusley, Mr. Wm. Allen, Mr. Sam Cary, and all others in Ohio and Ininois—Democrats and Republicans-wao are a king for more paper and the repeal of the resamption act, propose to regudiate and nultity these acts? Do you maintain that any relief thereby I kely to accrue to present debtors will, in any degree, compensate for the violation of all these principles of law and equity which constitute the basis on which alone man can deal with his fellow-man with confidence and security? This is the question that becomes you to fairly meet and answer. Again, debtors have borrowed money, knowing these provisions of law. They have used the money thus borrowed from time to time in business transactions, and whether these transactions have been profitable or unprofitable, the obligation to pay remains the same. The debtor has had the chances of profi', and on the highest grounds of equity he is subject to the chances of loss. It would be a peculiar rule of morality and equity for the borrower to take all the profits and be subct to none of the chances of loss. Would any borrower who had made great profits out of legal tender money borrowed be willing to return to the lender all or any part of his profits over and above the stipulated interest? The magnitude of the question involved can not well be overraced, for it involves not only the delay, or, for the time being, repudiation of national obligations, but slso the partial repudiation of private debts. National repudiation is a national crime, and individual repudiation an individual crime. There is no medium ground in this discussion. Reumption of specie payments is loyalty to the government, strength to the Union, filelity to the national honor and fidelity to private obligations. Failure or indispostion to resume is disloyalty to the government, and repudiation of national and private obligation. There is no way in which a government or an individual can discharge his debts ex- SIDEWALKS A SPECIALTY.

cept by paying or diminishing them, and paying and diminishing is contraction. He who is not in favor of con-tracting the currency is not in favor of paying it according to thestipulation entered into when it was issued; and be who is not in favor of paying it, is a re-pudiator and disloyal to the national ionor and to the government itself; more especially when there is an acnowledged and manifest ability to pay; or a government or nation whose credit impaired or destroyed is incapable of ithstanding any serious strain tending affect its continuance. All are agreed hat it is of the highest importance, at the present time, to suppress corruption in public office; but the field of crime in this particular is comparatively l'mited and at the utmost embraces only some eighty thousand office-holders. Repudion the other usud of natio igations, involves the moral turpitude of a whole people, and in itself consti tutes evidence of a national gangrene decay and decomposition. But, while open repudiation is one of the meanest of acts of which a citizen of a free country can be gully, there are some who seem anxious to desceed to a still lower depth of meanness, namely: those who propose to resume specie payments without contracting a recognized redundan currency. Such a proposition involves an impossibility and absurdity, and those who advocate it take upon themselves the double engracter of s charlatan and a repudiator. One word more, Mr. Ensley. There is undoubtedly a feeling of distrust throughout the orthern portions of the United States toward the south, even on the part of men well and kindly disposed. They fear that hostility to the honor, credit obligations of the restored Union will manifest itself again in the form of hostility to the resumption of specie payments. By all such any serious opposition on the part of the south to the withdrawal, cancellation and payment of the legal-tenders will be considered as a hostile act, and will infallibly increase the distrust between the two sections. If this hostility on the part of southern men should become general, the result will be a union of all patriotic citizens of the north, irrespective of party, that will be determinative of all elections, postpone the day of full fraternal recon diliction between the formerly warring ections, and hinder the return of that

is so eminently desirable. The path of

onor, of good faith and of strict integ-

and of ultimate prosperity. I am, yours

most respectfully. DAVID A. WELLS. There is an eastern story which illusrates this proposition better than any argument: "A man of the caravan of pilgrims slept a long time, and then awoke and saw no traces of the other pilgrims. So he arcse and walked on; but he wandered from the way, and he proceeded until he saw a tent, and an old woman at its door, and he found by her a dog asleep. He approached the tent, saluted the old woman, and begged of her some food; whereupon she said to him, 'Go you to the valley and esteh as many serpents as will suffice thee, that I may troil some of them for thee.' The man replied, 'I dare not catch serpents and I never ate them ! The old woman therefore, said: 'I will go with thee and eatch some of them, and fear them not. Then she went with him, and the deg followed her, and she caught as many serpents as sufficed, and proceeded to broil some of them. The pilgrim could not refrain from eating, for he feared hunger. And after this, being thirsty, he demanded of the old woman somwater to drink, and she said to him, 'Go to the spring and drink.' Accordingly he went to the spring, but he found the water bitter, yet he could not refrain from drinking of it, notwithstanding its exceeding bitterness, on account of the violence of his thirst. He therefore drank, and then returned to the old wo man and said to her, 'I wonder at thee, old woman, and at thy residency in this place, and at thy feeding thyself with such food, and thy drinking this water!' 'How, then,' said the old woman, 'is your country?' He answered her: 'Verily, in our country are spacious and ample houses, and delicious fruits, and abundant sweet waters, and excel lent viands, and numerous sheep, and everything good—the blessings of the ke of which exist not save in the Paradise that God (whose name be exalted! has described to his just servants.' this,' replied the old woman, 'I have heard; but tell me, have you any sultan who ruleth over you, and oppresseth in his rule, while ye are under his authorimportance than the amount of curren- ty, and who, if he desire, taketh your wealth, and turneth you out of your own house? The man answered: 'That doth sometimes happen.' Then the old lady replied: 'If so, by Allah, that dainty food and elegant life, and those delightful comforts, with fraud and oppression,

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HAIR GOODS AT COST

ments to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.
Section 1. Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennesse. "That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, are propose, land referred to the next General Assembly, to be chosen by the qualified voters of this State; and such proposed amendments to be submitted by them to the people of this State, "I such manner, and at such times, as they may prescribe, for their adoption or rejection.

Sec. 2. Amend Article 2, Section 3, by striking out the fourth line after the word "for" in lieu thersof.

Sec. 3. Amend Article 2, Section 28, by siriking out of the sixth and seventh lines, after the word "except," in the sixth line, the words "one thousand dollars worth of personal property in the hands of each taxpayer, and."

Sec. 4. Amend Article 2, Section 31, by striking out of the third and fourth lines, after the word "become." in the third lines, we work the words "become." in the third lines, we work the words "become." in the third lines, we work the words." in the third lines, we work the words.

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27 For dates of sailing and phrus of state-rooms, apply to THOMAS FISHER. Examet Bank, Memphis, or G. DALE Agent.

THE

STATE LAWS.

Proposed Amendments to the Consti-

tution.

A JOINT RESOLUTION, proposing Amend ments to the Constitution of the State of

JOHN G. DALE Agent, 15 Broadway, New York

payer, and."
Sec. 4. Amend Article 2, Section 31, by striking out of the third and fourth lines, after the
word "become," in the third line, the words,
"the owner, in whole or in part, or any bank,

word "become," in the third line, the words.
"the owner, in whole or in part, or any bank,
or."
Sec. 5. Amend Article 3, Section 4, to read
as follows: "Section 4. The Governor shall
hold his office for four years, and until his
successor shall be elected and qualified. He
shall not be elligible more than eight years any
term of twelve."

Sec. 8. Amend Article 6, Section 3, by strikout of the second line, after the word
ing. 'the words, "qualified voters of the
"the," insert in iteu thereof the words,
"take," "Houses of the General Assem"vote of both ven h line, after the word
bly." In the word "eight "and insert
"be," strike out the word "eight "and insert
"be," strike out the "diverve."
in lieu thereof the word "section 4, by striksec. 7. Amend Article, "rel lines, after the
ing out of the second and is, "ne, the words,
wood "the," in the second "strict or cir.
"qualified voters of the second "strict or cir.
"qualified v

General Assembly, of the proposed amend-ments to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

Sec. II. Be it further Resolved, That if the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, next to be chosen, agree to these proposed amendments by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each House, and such promembers alected to each House, and such pro-

members elected to each mouse, and such pro-posed amendments are submitted to the peo-ple, and if the people of this State approve and ratify such amendments, by a majority of all the citizens of the State, voting for Repre-sentatives, voting in their favor, such amend-ments whill become a part of the Constitution entatives, voting in their fav, sace amenishall become a part of the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

The Legislature may, by general laws, authorize the trial of missemeanors, and of givil The Legislature may, by general hws, authorize the trisl of misdemanors, and of civil satis, by a jury of less than twelve.

No member of the Legislature shall be petal for more than one hundred days of a regular session; nor for more than sixly days of any extra or called session.

Stribeout in the 28th Section of the 2d Article all after and including the words, "all male clussess of this State."

Add to the 18th Section of 2d Article the following: "Provided, however, that dither House may so amend any bill or resolution objections; and when any 'ill or resolution has been returned by the Governor, with his objections, it shall be lawful for civiler House to amend such bill or resolution, either house to amend such bill or resolution, either by adding, striking out, or changing any matter."

Amend the 1st Section of the 4th Article by adding thereto, "And the Legislature may es-tablish Courts with both common law and equity jurisdiction." Amend the 9th Article, striking out the lst.

Section thereof.

Amend the 3d Section of the 11th Article by adding thereto: "The Legislature may, however, submit any amendment or amendments to the Constitution directly to the people; and approximately or amendments so submitted. any amendment or amendments so submitted and receiving a majority of all the voters of the State, according to the last State enumera the State, according to the last State enumeration, shall become a part of the Constitution,
and take effect on the ist day of January next
following such election."

The Legislature may exempt manufacturing establishments from taxation for a period
not exceeding six years.

Amend the lith Section of Article II by adding: "The General Assembly shall also have
power to pass fence, road, sended, and other
local laws and make them applies bie to such
counties and incorporated towns as analy, by a

power to pass fence, road, schol. And charlocal laws and make them applica ble to such counties and incorporated towns as analy, by a popular vote, accept such laws.

Amend the 25th Section of Article 2, i.v inserting after the name of Marshall county the counties of Hickman, Perry and Lewis.

That Section 2, of Article 6, we amended so as to provide that the Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges instead of six, one of whom shall be chosen from each Grand Division of the State; and that the concurrence of two, instead of three, of the Judges shall be necessary to a decision.

Strike ont/of Article 4, Section 1, the following, after the word suffrage: "Except that each voter shall give to the judges of election, where he offers to vote, satisfactory evidence that he has paid the poil taxes assessed upon him for such preceding period as the Legislature shall prescribe, and at such time as may be prescribed by law, without which his vote cannot be received."

be prescribed by the cannot be received.

Passed March 23, 1875.

LEWIS BOND. Passed March 25, 1878.

LEWIS BOND.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS H. PAINE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 24, 1855.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor.

I. C. N. GIBBS. Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the foregoing is a copy of Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, proposed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved March 24, 1875, the original of which is now of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereanto subscribed my official signature; and, by order of the Governor, affixed the great seal of the State of Tennessee, at the department in the city of Nashville, this ist day of May A.D. 1876.

CHAS. N. GIBBS,
Becretary of State.

BANERUPT SALE. Bankruptey Sale

In the matter of A. B. Newkirk, Bankrupt. A 8 the duly appointed assignee of said bankrupi's estate, I will sell, on Saturday, June 10, 1816, Saturday, June 10, 18:6, at ten o'clock a.m. of said day, in front of my office, No. 19 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn., all the right, title, estate and interest, leyal and equitable, which belonged to said bank-rupt at the date of filing his petition in bask-ruptey, in and to the following described property: The north haif [3] of the senth haif [3] of the northeast quarter [3] of section Iwenty-sight [28], tewnship thirty-sight [38], north of range fourteen [34], east of third principal meridian, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, O. WOOLDELINGE, my39 sat

CHANCERY SALES. CHANCERY SALE

Real Estate.

No. 127, Q. R.-Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—George M. Hudnall vs. James A. Anderson, Adm'r of R. H. Gilsson, m BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 19th day of April, 1876, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Main street, Memphis Tennessee, on dec'd, et al. 3

Z Saturday, June 10, 1876, within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: A certain lot of ground on Second street, in the city of Memphis, fronting on raid street 48 feet, with a depth, between parallel lines, of 148% feet, being lot No. 5, of subdivision of a lot lying just north of John Culbina.

division of a lot lying just that for and twelve bins.

Terms of Sale On a credit of six and twelve months; purchaser to give notes with good security, hearing ther cent. Interest from date; lien retained, and equity of redemption barred. May 17, 1878

EDMUND A. COLE, Clerk and Master, By B. J. Black, Deputy C. and M. U. W. Miller, Attorney, myl?

JAS. WALSH, STEMOGRAPHER

EVIDENCE reported in Courts, beforer of erece, etc., verbalim. Shorthand taught ally or by mail.